The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,640.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
—— including postage	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	26 0
—— including postage	"	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	16 0
—— including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
—— including postage	"	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	"	2 8
Third Ditto	"	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	0 2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	.. 7	As. per line.
Second Ditto	.. 4	" "
Third and succeeding	2	" "

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BINGHAM—May 23rd, at Poona, Lieutenant T. Bingham, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 23 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FARQUHARSON—At Ellahabad, Sooroul, the wife of W. W. Farquharson, Esq., of a son.

SANDEMAN—May 21st, at 7-3, Camac Street, the wife of Hugh David Sandeman, C. S., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat	8th " 22nd	" Bushire	23rd " 6th
" B. Abbas	11th " 25th	" Lingah	25th " 9th
" Lingah	14th " 28th	" B. Abbas	28th " 11th
" Bushire	19th " 30th	" Muscat	29th " 12th
Arrive Bussorah	23rd " 1st	Arrive Bombay	2nd " 16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 453 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd June.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the I. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.	
From Bombay usually about	11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on	16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 150 H. P., Commande W. McCallum, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 the following morning; time is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokahama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
" Carwar	2 " 16	" Bimlipatam	4 " 18
" Naraket	3 " 19	" Vizagapatam	5 " 19
" Tuticorin	6 " 20	" Coconada	7 " 21
" Colombo	7 " 21	" Madras	10 " 24
" Galle	8 " 22	" Negapatam	11 " 25
" Negapatam	10 and 24	" Galle	14 " 28
" Madras	11 " 26	" Colombo	15 " 29
" Coconada	17 " 2	" Tuticorin	16 " 30
" Vizagapatam	18 " 3	" Naraket	18 and 9
" Bimlipatam	19 " 3	" Carwar	19 " 1
Arrive Calcutta	23 " 7	Arrive Bombay	23 " 5

The Steam Ship *Carnarvon* 1,018 tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. McCorkindale, will be despatched as above, on the 15. June, at noon (during the S. W. Monsoon only), from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neighbourhood may be landed at Naraket, six miles North of Cochin, from which place they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamers, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Colwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurmutur.
			FARES.		
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 40.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa	" Monday.	Tellicherry	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore	" Monday.
Dompta	" Monday.	Mangalore	" Tuesday.
Mangalore	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnaghirry	" Thursday.
Cochin	" Arr. Friday.	Bombay	" Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo. From Cochin she will continue her voyage to Colombo, Madras, and if sufficient inducement offers, to Calcutta returning the same route.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 21st May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

Agents Barque *Aoa.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately *for* their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents Ship *Prince Alfred.*

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.—The Easter term in the above Institution commences on the 1st of June.

St. Mary's Institution has been recognised by the Educational Department as being of the rank of a High School, teaching up to the Matriculation Standard. It is for the present the only European School of that rank in Bombay.

Besides Day-Scholars the Institution receives also *First* and *Second Class* Boarders, separated from each other in all except schooling.

Terms.—First Class Boarders Rs. 93 (inclusive of Stationery and Books), Quarterly in advance. SECOND CLASS Boarders, Rs. 48 (inclusive of Stationery and Books) per quarter in *advance*. A reduction is made in the case of brothers.

Day scholars from 3—15 Rupees Quarterly in advance.

For further information address the Superior St. Mary's Institution, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, Bombay, where Prospectuses may be had on application.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 4th June at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, confirming the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 18th instant.

1st, That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to distribute the sum of Rs. 400 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and Paid-up Capital of the Company, in the proportion of Rs. 150 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 250 per Share from the Paid-up Capital.

2nd, That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BANK OF INDIA IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1. To receive the Report of the Liquidators.

2. To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Gray who has resigned.

J. D. ROBINSON
BERAMJI NAOROSJI } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

MANSFIELD TESTIMONIAL FUND.—It is proposed to place in the Free Hall a full length Portrait of the late Sir S. Mansfield, C.S.I., in commemoration of his services as Commissioner in Sind. Subscriptions towards this object are invited and may be paid into the Agra Bank. Any surplus funds will be devoted to some Educational endowment, or to any other purpose of which the donors may approve.

W. G. HALL, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
A. E. DENSO,
NAOMULL HOTECHUND, C.S.I.
BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE,
SHAIK ABDOOL GUFFOOR.

Kurrachee, 15th May 1867.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are required forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 23rd ultimo, raising the Capital of the Company, and confirmed at a Meeting held this day, a Call of Rs. 2,0.0 per Share has been made and the same is payable on or before FRIDAY the 31st instant.

A Dividend is also declared of Rs. 2,690 per Share payable at the Office of the Company on the 31st instant subject to the payment of the above Call, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—Boys' (treble) voices are required to fill vacancies. Apply at the Cathedral on TUESDAYS or THURSDAYS at half-past 5 P. M.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patek Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.—FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth Distribution of Assets of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after SATURDAY, the 1st June, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY an insolvent trader.

Upon hearing Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that the Creditors of the abovenamed Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, do on or before the sixth day of June next send in their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Michael Hugh Scott, Gilbert Macleod Stewart and Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, the Trustees of the above Estate at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, in Elphinstone Circle.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1867.

(Signed) JOSEPH ARNOULD,

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers) and for a considerable time past used, the PATENT MOUNTED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall.

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as *the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.*

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

T. and Co. are thus enabled to offer these artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER (as prepared at the Royal Spa.)

AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea sickness.

AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness.

AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.

AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoons full of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup	Raspberry Syrup.
Black Currant do.	Red Currant do.
Pine Apple do.	Lemon do.
Ginger do.	Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid covering the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

Mineral Water Manufactory, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	18	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	8	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	" 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65	0	
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	7	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	"	Per doz.	6 7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars			6 7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars			6 7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars			6 7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Yeomanry, Nautilus, Newmarket, Ardin, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

Corresponding Firm:
BADHAM BROS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, in made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (with the exemplification of Letters of Administration with the will annexed) of GEORGE FORBES, formerly of Castle Crescent House, Reading, in the County of Berks, in England, but late of Bowenfully, near Secunderabad in the East Indies, Esquire, a Captain in Her Majesty's 5th Regiment of Madras Cavalry, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to the Hon'ble GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires. Persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the Administrators, and Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to the Executors of the said deceased in England.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

Bombay, 7th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of Major General JAMES SCOTT, late of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Honorable GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esquires, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay the debts or hand the property to the Administrators, and notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement the Assets will be handed over by the Administrators to the next of kin of the said deceased.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Administrators.

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS from London by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer which arrived here on the 25th April; and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Out Station orders must be accompanied by remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed lists of Seeds can be had, free of charge, on application to the undersigned.

F. BROUGHTON; Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 6th May, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH A. SASSOON is authorized to sign our Firm.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1867.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

श्री अकबार काटन प्रेश कंपनी, (लीमिटेड.)

श्री अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, (लीमिटेड.)

THE Adjourned General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited,) called on the 25th instant, is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 25th May, 1867.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, and General Agents, Auctioneers, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.

Beer and Porter do.	do.	
Spirits do.	do.	
Liqueurs do.	do.	

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt, Dilthusr*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

A Light Grey Arab, goes well in Harness or Saddle—age six—height 14-1, quite sound.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.

Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

NOTICES.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS of the best quality.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES with the most Recent Improvements, warranted of first class English Manufacture, adapted for large and small Families.

Any kind of Fuel may be used.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received a Handsome and Elegant consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, and Table Napkins to match. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 34 inches.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

Just received a fresh consignment per Steamer "MALTA."

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Coe Tips, Cleaners and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Kalbadevie.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, boiled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores. G. B. GLADDING.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Bovee Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their patent stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle.*

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 8, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment. D. SYKES,

Operator and General Manager.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND YOKOHAMA AND BETWE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ENQUIRY for Elphinstones Old and New Rs. 465 and Rs. 70 respectively; in other descriptions nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,10,000	1,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 per share.
10,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay	70 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	90 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	6	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	45 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	99 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	11 per share.
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India & China	189 per shares.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank	18 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	15 per cent.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China	15 p share
3,740,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	89 p ct. pd.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct. pm ex-di
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of Ind	64 per shares
.....	250	100	.....	Universal Bank	70 per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	... ...	...Rs. 88½
... ... Sicca ,,	Loan 1853-54	... ...	 97
Co.'s ,,	1855-56	... ...	... ...
... ... ,,	1842-43	... ...	} 87½
... ... ,,	1854-55	... ...	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	... ...	... ... 103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	... ...	 103
Five and a half per cent.	... ...	... ...	 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...	...Rs. 10-3-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	...	... ,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	... ,, 225
Carolus	...	...	...	... ,, 226
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	... ,, 220
German Crowns	...	...	...	... ,, 210
Five-franc Pieces	...	...	...	... ,, 200
Bar Silver	...	...	...	... ,, 108-8-0
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	... ,, 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	...	... ,, 15-10

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH MAY.

OLD	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	228 to 230
Dholleras	195 to 200
Bhownuggur	
Oomrawuttee	160 to 185
Akote	
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	230 to 235
Akote	
Khandeish	228 to 230
Barsee	
Dholleras	235 to 236
Bhownuggur	
Hingunghaut	240 to 245
Broach	242 to 245
Veerawal	225 to 228
Viagoris	235 to 236
Compta	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	260 to 262

Ready Sales.....700 Candies.
Market dull.

BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 15th April, 1867.

IMPORTS.

HONGKONG.	Rs.
Gold Bullion	5,35,000
Silver Bullion	24,100
Silver Coin	8,84,029
Gold Sovereign	5,000
ADEN.	
Gold Bullion	8,000
Silver Coin	49,200
Gold Coin	8,400
CEYLON.	
Gold Sovereign	1,00,000
FRANCE.	
Gold Bullion	1,00,000
SINGAPORE.	
Gold Coin	2,000
CUTCH.	
Silver Bullion	600
Silver Coin	11,200
SUEZ.	
Gold Coin	32,000
Silver Bullion	19,62,000
Silver Coin	8,400
PERSIAN GULF.	
Silver Coin	1,07,110
Total Gold Rs.	7,21,200
,, Silver ,,	20,47,709
Total for the week Rs.	28,29,030
Previously Imported in the year 1867	1,73,05,261
Total from 1st Jany. to 15th April, 1867	2,13,14,361
Ditto same period 1866	11,32,38,891
Decrease..	9,20,54,370

EXPORTS.

GUZERAT BRITISH.		
Silver Bullion	9,800	
Rupees	2,69,200	
SOUTH CANARA.		
Gold Coin	9,690	
Silver Coin	15,000	
Rupees	5,000	
MALABAR BRITISH.		
Gold Coin	32,675	
Rupees	44,400	
CONCAN BRITISH.		
Gold Bullion	4,815	
Gold Coin	2,000	
Rupees	1,25,000	
Silver Bullion	8,200	
PERSIAN GULF.		
Silver Coin	2,000	
SCINDE.		
Gold Bullion	22,900	
Gold Coin	3,0 5	
Silver Bullion	1,40,030	
Silver Coin	3,150	
CALCUTTA.		
Silver Coin	1,000	
Total Gold Rs.	76 05	
,, Silver ,,	6,9,230	
Not 1 for the week Rs.	7,46,395	
Previously Exported in the year 1867	1,11,45,730	
Total from 1st Jany. to 15th April, 1867	1,18,92,125	
Ditto same period 1866	1,09,99,413	
Decrease..	50,98,288	

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Week ending 15th April, 1867.

GREAT BRITAIN.			Rs.
Cotton—Bales 70,768½	cwt.	2,50,579	1,08,43,211
Galls	,,	3,368½	7,362
Wood Sappan	,,	660	2,640
Linseed	,,	1,399½	6,299
Sursee or Rape Seed	,,	1,189½	5,353
Wool	,,	3,793	1,58,430
Gum Arabic	,,	99	1,664
TRIESTE.			
Cotton—Bales 411	cwt.	1,431	62,067
FRANCE.			
Cotton—Bales 3,622	cwt.	12,611½	5,05,437
HONGKONG.			
Cotton—Bales 1,360	cwt.	4,760	2,11,540
EXPORT, 15TH APRIL, 1867.			
HONGKONG.			Rs.
Opium	Chests	133	1,99,500

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Smith, Captain S. A., Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.
Baugh, Lieutenant Colonel C. R; Commandant 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.
Malcomson, Captain, 95th Foot, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Walker, Lieutenant, 31st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Shubrick, Major General, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Worthy, Lieutenant F. P., Staff Corps, on leave, to Sholapore.
Baugh, Lieutenant Colonel C. R., Commandant 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Dhoolia.
Bacon, Major E. A., Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 27th May, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

The following appointments are made:—

19th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. R. L. P. Trench, Wing Subaltern to be Quarter Master, vice Jacob, promoted.

15th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. F. Sandwith, Wing Subaltern, 26th N. I., to be Wing Subaltern, and will proceed to join at the public expense.

Lieutenant R. F. Heath, H. M.'s 33rd Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Malcolm C. B., Commanding Sind Division of the Army.

Lieutenant Gillmor, officiated as second in Command 20th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant Paul, as Wing Officer in addtion to their own duties, from the 20th to the 25th April.

Captain Parker, officiated as second in Command, and Lieutenant Gillmor as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties from the 26th April to 7th May.

Assistant Surgeon Wood, 45th Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the Mount Aboo Sanitarium, vice Viole.

Dr. Wood will proceed to join immediately, and will travel at the public expense.

With reference to G. O. C., No. 189, 26th February, the period of leave on medical certificate allowed to Lieutenant Beville to count as service is, in accordance with the regulations limited to 18 months.

APPOINTMENTS, &C., CONFIRMED.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed, with effect from 14th instant:—

6th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant Fagan, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Cornewall.

TRANSFER.

The following transfer is made:—

Brigadier General J. A. R. Raines, C. B., Commanding Aden Brigade to command the 2st Class Brigade at Belgaum, vice Brigadier General Heyland, C. B., whose period of Brigade Command ceases on that date.

Brigadier General Raines, will proceed to Belgaum as early as possible to assume command of that Brigade.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

In order that all ranks may be fully informed on all subjects connected with the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to be held at Poona in September next, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that copies of the General Order No 16 of the 24th January last, together with the prize lists attached as also of the programme of the assults of arms should be made by each Regiment serving in this command and placed in the workships, and Barrack, and Recreation Rooms, for the perusal of the men.

Attention is directed to para. 10 and 11 of the above order, the provision of which have not, with few exceptions, been as yet complied with.

As all contributions are conveyed free of expense, there can be no reason for Regiments at a distance being under any disadvantage in competing at the coming Exhibition with respect to those serving at Poona.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 343 of the 16th April 1866, should any difficulty arise in the transmission of exhibition goods, by Regiments and Corps, at stations, not supported, the Commissariat Department is requested to take charge of and forward them to the Secretary Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition Poona, recovering transit expenses from that officer.

In all cases when men of a Regiment do not proceed in charge, the goods should be forwarded by the Commissariat Packages and must be addressed strictly.

SHIPPING.

MAY.	ARRIVAL.		
28	Rangoon (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, May 14.
MAY.	DEPARTURES.		
28	Arabiny	Holland	Rangoon.
	Pendleton		Liverpool.
	London	Minto	Rangoon.

The British ship *Mahomed Shah*, P. Galbraith, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels begin to load yesterday:—
Ship Diadem Chinaman, for Batteria.
Ship The Brace, for Liverpool.
P. & O. S. S. Co.'s S. S. Nuddea, for Aden and Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

BOARD AND LODGING IN THE FORT. —A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, with a house larger than he requires, can accommodate 2 or 3 Gentlemen comfortably with the above, in a convenient locality in the Fort. Terms moderate, address "READY" care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARET. T. Belly, Je Viena Meloc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... ,, 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ..... ,, 15 do.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTEEN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) and of Act XIX. of 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Settlement of the List of Contributories of the above named Association was adjourned by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, from the 24th day April last to the 12th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House.—Dated this 28th day of May 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

THE Honourable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, has appointed the Seventeenth day of June 1867, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House, to settle the list of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company, made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid by the persons included in such list, the same will be settled by the said Judge including them therein in the character and for the number of Shares stated in the said list.—Dated Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, this Twenty-eighth day of May 1867.

P. E. BENDIR,
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL Official Liquidator.
Attornies to the Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the DECCAN COTTON CLEANING AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, has appointed SATURDAY the Fifteenth day of June 1867 at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court house, to settle the list of Contributories of the above named Company made out and left at the Chamber of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

All Contributories who wish to show cause against being placed on the said list should attend at the time and place aforesaid and state their objections, otherwise the list will be settled by the said Judge including them therein.

Notice and grounds of objection, if any, and copies of all Affidavits intended to be used should be left at the office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on or before SATURDAY the 8th day of June next when also appearances must be entered.—Dated 28th May 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

An inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. By A. Smith	Rs.	4 8
Our Cousins in Australia. By Isabel Massary		5 12
The Poetical Works of Owen Meredith. Vol. II.—Lucile, new edn		4 8
The Book of Humorous Poetry		2 12
A quiet Nook in the Jura		5 12
Aunt Judy's May-day volume for young people, illustrated		3 12
English Dictionary for Schools. By Dr. John Ogilvie.		4 4
Harom Life in Egypt and Turkey. By Emmeline Lott		4 8
Annual of Scientific Discovery: or Year-book of Facts in Science and Art for 1866-67 By S. Knee-land		6 8
Only George. A story		4 8
The Belton Estate. By A. Trollope		4 8
The Comic Poems of Thomas Hood		3 12
The Claverings. By A Trollope, 2 vols		10 8
The Horse, in the Stable and the Field. By Stonehenge, illustrated		2 0
The Dictionary of Photography. By Sutton and Dawson		6 3
Nimuno's Popular Tales, 6 vols		15 0
Dealings with the Fairies. By G. Macdonald		2 4
Gulliver's Travels. By J. Swift, illustrated		2 4
A Manual or Photographic Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical. By F. Hardwich, 7th edn		5 12
Royal Warrants, Circulars, General Orders, and memoranda. By Major J. M. Banatyne		12 5
Bibliopegia; or Book binding in two parts. By John Hannet 1865		8
Cowie's Printers Pocket-Book and Manual		
John Law. By Ainsworth		
The Bertrams. By A. Trollope		
Only a Clod. By Miss Braddon		
Mount Sorel. By. Mrs. M. Caldwell		
The Navy List for April 1867		
Official Army List, May 1867		1
Poems and Ballads. By. A. C. Swinburne		6 12
Notes on Poems and Reviews. By A. C. Swinburne		0 12
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By Professor Rankine		12 8
Rules and Tables. By Professor Rankine		6 12
A complete system of Practical Book-keeping. By C. Morrison		6 0
Guide to the Examinations for promotion of Regimental Officers in the Infantry—Part 1, Rs. 3-12, Part 2		4 8
Eliana. By C. Lamb		0 12
A Broken Life. Cotton-planter's daughter. Niche in the Wall. Rover's daughter. The War Eagle. The Fire Demon. The Black Monk's Curse. The Mountain Outlaws. The Border Hunters. The Queen of the Rangers. The Pirate Hunter. The Midnight Queen. The Ocean Love Chase. Henry Morgan. The Secret Records of the Foundlings. The Death Mystery The Maniac's Secret. A dangerous Woman. The Royal Highwayman. Nick Whiffles—Each book containing 128 pages—Each		0 8
Scott's—The Bride of Lammermoor		0 8
——— The Black Dwarf		0 8
——— Ivanhoe		0 8
Elaine. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated by Gustave Dore		15 12
The Little Learner's Drawing, Rhyme, and Sketch-Book. Parts 1 and 2		1 8
The Lady's Mile		4 8
Archie Lovell, A novel. By Mrs. Edwards		4 8
Evenings at Home		1 8
Betsy Jane Ward's Book of Goaks		0 12
Hand-book of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861 new edn		9 8
Russell's German Concertina Tutor, 3 vols		11 4
Chappell's Instruction Book for the Clarionet		1 2

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONG.—Speak Gently. By Agnes Loudon	1	0
DUETS.—Would I were Nigh. By Jules Benedict	1	8
——— "Why am not I." By Jules Benedict	1	8
——— With Heart Confiding. By H. Leslie	1	8
——— The Starlit Dell. By S. Glover	1	4
——— Bright Angel from Heaven. By Moyerbeer	1	8
——— Maraquita. By Mrs. Norton	1	4

Bombay, 27th May, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Will be ready on the 3rd June.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Lund's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.

Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street.

London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—At a Public General Meeting of the Shareholders, in Bombay, of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, held at the Offices of the Bank, in Rampart Row, Bombay, on the 21st May 1867, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

That the Shareholders present most cordially approve of and accept the proposal of the 17th April 1867, now submitted to this meeting, for the resuscitation of the business of the Bank and that the gentlemen whose names appear at the foot of this resolution are hereby appointed a Committee in Bombay (with power to add to their number) to assist in carrying out the arrangements necessary to give effect to this resolution, with power to the Committee to take such steps, either by the appointment of a Sub-Committee, or otherwise as they may consider desirable, for having the interests of the Bombay Shareholders represented in London, and that five of such Committee do form a quorum.

The Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy.	S. L. Acland, Esq.
Dr. R. A. Dallas.	A. C. Gumpirt, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.	G. F. Rimington, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	J. Ranken, Esq.
Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, Esq.	Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Esq.
Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubib, Esq.	R. Angus, Esq.

The proposal referred to in the said resolution dated 17th April 1867, 40, Old Board Street, London, will be found below.

Subscriptions are now invited from the Shareholders and general Public, in Bombay, for the shares described as "A" shares in the said proposal.

Each applicant must, on making his application, pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the sum of Ten Rupees per share as mentioned in the proposal.

Applications should be addressed to the care of G. F. Rimington, Esq., Chairman of the Bombay Shareholders' Committee, and may be left at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Elphinstone Circle.

Applicants in Bombay for "A" Shares will receive allotments in full, to the extent of one half of the new capital or allotments rateably in proportion to their applications in case the applications in Bombay should exceed one half of the new capital required.

Forms of application for shares and further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation, at Rampart Row, and at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Elphinstone Circle.

A Conference of some of the principal Shareholders and Creditors of the Bank, took place on the 12th March, 1867, when Mr. David Chadwick was requested, with the consent of the Official Liquidator, to examine the Accounts of the Bank, with the view of considering the desirableness of reconstructing the Bank.

Mr. Chadwick, having completed his preliminary examination of the Accounts, in which he had the advantage of the friendly co-operation of Mr. Holyland, the Official Liquidator, and the assistance of Mr. Allardice, has reported that from the best information available, he is of opinion that the Assets of the Bank will be sufficient to pay all Liabilities, and leave a surplus of about £200,000 for division amongst the Shareholders.

This sum is equal to £5 per Share on 40,000 Shares, the Capital of the present Bank.

PROPOSED PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION

A Dividend of 10s. in the £ having been declared by the Official Liquidator in February, 1867, it is proposed to obtain the consent of the Creditors, to receive the payment of the remainder (10s. in the £) of their debts by the following instalments, viz:—2s. 6d. in the £ in six months, 2s. 6d. in twelve months, 2s. 6d. in eighteen months, and 2s. 6d. in two years, all from June 1st, 1867, with interest at contract rates, where any, and in the absence of such, at five per cent. per annum. The Interest on all unpaid Principal up to the date of each instalment, to be paid with such instalment, and Interest at the above rates on the principal already paid, to the date of its payment to be added to the first instalment. For these instalments the Creditors are to have the guarantee of the New Company, given by its promissory notes, as well as the continuing liability of the contributories of the Old Company, and if default be made in payment of any instalment, the others shall become due at once. Any Creditor may be called upon at any time to receive payment of his promissory notes, under discount at the rate of Interest included therein.

It is proposed that a New Bank, with Limited Liability, be formed for the purpose of taking over the Assets of the present Company from the hands of the Liquidator; the constitution of the New Company to be as follows:—

The Capital of the New Company to be represented by—

(1.) 80,000 A shares of £ 10 each, representing a New Capital of £300,000, which will be called up as follows:

£1 per Share on Application, £2 per Share on Allotment, £3 on October 15th, 1867, £4 on April 15th, 1868. } With power to pay up in full at any of these periods; Dividends being allowed on all payments, *pro rata*.

(2.) 40,000 B Shares to be offered rateably to the Shareholders in the old Bank, and to be represented by Scrip Certificates of £5 each, which will be proportionally considered as paid-up, thus representing £200,000, the balance estimated by Mr. Chadwick of the Assets of the old Bank over its liabilities. In case, however, at the end of two years from June 1st, 1867, when the actual balance of Assets over Liabilities will be ascertained, the same shall fall short of £200,000, each B Share will be liable to Calls to the extent of not more than £5, to make up its proportion of the deficiency.

If the balance of Assets over Liabilities, including expenses, shall be found at the end of the two years to exceed £200,000, the then B Shareholders shall be entitled to receive their proportions of the excess in cash, from time to time as realized.

Upon the fulfilment of the above conditions, the B Shares will be converted into one-half the number of fully paid-up Shares of £10 each, and the distinction between A and B Shares will cease.

In each of the first two years from June 1st, 1867, the profits shall be applied—first, in payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the A Shares; next, in declaration of a dividend of 10 per cent. on the B Shares, in payment thereof to be subject to the satisfaction, out of the Assets of the old Bank, of the liabilities undertaken on its behalf by the new Company; thirdly, in payment of a dividend at the same rate on all other paid-up Capital of the Company, if any: the residue of the profits in each year to be set aside as a reserved fund.

This proposal is to be carried into effect by the Committee of Shareholders appointed at the Meeting of the 4th instant, who shall have power to make such modifications therein as they may find necessary.

The project will benefit alike the Creditors and the present Shareholders of the Bank.

In the case of Creditors, it fixes certain days for the payment of the amount due to them with interest.

Their claims will be immediately represented by Proprietary Notes of the New Bank, which will be available for discount or transfer; and they will also have the additional security of the £300,000 New Subscribed Capital, retaining all their present rights, as well against the Shareholders of the old Bank, as against third parties.

To the present Shareholders of the Bank, the project will afford the assurance that no further Calls will be made upon them for two years, and the probability of a considerable surplus being available, and applicable for Capital in the New Bank, at or before the expiration of that time.

The Assets of the Bank, which are principally in India and China, can undoubtedly be very much better realized and rendered more immediately available by an existing Bank, than under any system of Liquidation.

It is proposed in the Articles of Association of the New Bank, to insert powers for undertaking the Liquidation of any other Bank, charging a commission.

CHADWICK, ADAMSON, MCKENNA & Co.
40, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. April 17th, 1867.

FORM OF APPLICATION

FOR THE SHARES REFERRED TO AS "A" SHARES IN THE PROPOSAL OF 17TH APRIL, 1867.

FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

TO THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN LONDON FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ABOVE BANK.

GENTLEMEN,—Having deposited with the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, to your credit the sum of Rupees, being a deposit of One pound, or Ten Rupees per share on application, on shares in the above Company, I hereby request you to obtain from the Directors of the new Bank, when registered in London, an allotment to me of that number of shares, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be so allotted to me, and I further agree to pay the remaining £9 per share on the number of shares so allotted to me at the respective times mentioned in the proposal of the 17th April 1867, and to sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in respect of such shares.

Name in full
Residence in full
Profession or }
Occupation
Date 1867.

BANKER'S RECEIPT.

RECEIVED this day of 1867, of the sum of Rupees being a deposit of One pound or Ten per share on application, for shares in the new Bank to be formed and registered in London, to be accounted for to the London Committee of shareholders for the reconstruction of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

TO THE LONDON COMMITTEE,
Care of G. F. RIMINGTON, Esq.,
Chairman of Bombay Committee of Shareholders.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS. —A powerful STEAM-WINCH and BOILER complete, cost in England (this voyage) £220 guaranteed to work at five tons and capable to lift eight, will be sold by Public Auction on board the Barque "DUDBROOK" on FRIDAY next, the 31st instant at 4 P. M, positively (without any reserve) Steam will be up in the Winch at 2 o'clock for inspection. Purchaser to pay the duty and take from alongside.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

A SUPERIOR FORM OF BARON LIEBIG'S FOOD—Specially prepared by Savory and Moore.

"A real improvement" (*Lancet*) "on the ordinary kind of Liebig's Food."

"In the preparation of an Infant's Food the *saving of Time and Trouble* is of the utmost consequence."—*The Lancet.*

No boiling or straining is required.

The great success of this food is a convincing proof that it perfectly fulfils its object.

Agents, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

***Fresh supplies by every Overland Mail.

OVERLAND PROVISION.—Received Ex-*Delhi*,

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

THE BANK OF GUZERAT (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—All Holders of LETTERS of ALLOTMENT of SHARES in the BANK of SURAT LIMITED and in the BANK of GUZERAT LIMITED, who have not signed the DEED of SETTLEMENT are hereby required to send in such letters to the undersigned for registration on or before the 30th day of June next.—The letters must be accompanied by a Statutory Declaration, forms of which will be supplied at the Office of the Bank, showing that the Holders are the Lawful Possessors of such letters. The undersigned hereby give notice that no Letters of Allotment will be received after the date aforesaid, but that they intend to proceed to a distribution of Assets without taking further claims for Shares into consideration.

G. P. ROBINSON,
H. G. DUNLOP,
LALSHUNKER BHOORABHOY. } Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th May 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENTLEMAN of great experience havin been a long period in the East, is willing to enter into an engagement to Superintend the BUILDING OF DOCKS, BRIDGES or MASONRY works in general.

1st Class Testimonial will be given.

Adress "D. T. K." Care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported to Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FELMAN,
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE.—ON MONDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, in Meadow Street, Fort, below Jaffer Sulliman's, the Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., the property of an Officer proceded to Europe.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—SHAREHOLDERS and CREDITORS who have not yet signed the PRINTED FORM of ASSENT to the Proposal for the reconstruction of the BANK, are particularly requested to do so, and to forward the same to the undersigned without delay.

Forms of Assent may be obtained on application personally or by letter, at the Bank Offices, Rampart Row.

F. DUNDAS GHAUNTRELL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SOME WORTHY FRIENDS, the POONA HINDOO FEMALE DRAMATIC CORPS.—NOTICE, the above Corps will perform on the Stage of the Grant Road Theatre THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, the well known play of GOPICHUND AKHAN, in Hindustanee which has been revised by them in which the Dresses, &c. will be made in Bengal Fashion. It is eagerly hoped that the generous Pueblic of Bombay will spare their liberal aid. The above Corp is surely to go to Poona after this performance.

NOTICE.—It being considered advisable that a PRIVATE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK OF BOMBAY should be held preliminary to the GENERAL MEEETING called for 4th June, Shareholders are invited to attend on FRIDAY 31st instant at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Bank, where a room has been placed at their disposal.

GEORGE FOGGO.
A. J. MACDONALD
FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
Bombay, 28th May 1867.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED) will be held at the Office of the Company No. 7, Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 7th June 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M.

To appoint a Liquidator in the place of Mr. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, who has resigned.

HORMUZJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE. } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY.
Bombay, 28th May 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO, &c. AT BANDORA.—Under instructions from the Administrators of an Estate, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY &c. Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 2nd proximo at his late Residence on the Bandora Hill Road, opposite to the Bandora Dispensary, the Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the same consisting of Round, Pier, Dining and other Tables, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy Arm and Drawing Room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Sideboard, a Four Post Bed-stead with Matrass, Pictures, Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, an excellent Right day Clock, a Mahogany Pianoforte, Glass and Crockery Ware and Sundries.

The above will be on view from Friday the 31st instant.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

SALE OF A VALUABLE NEW UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, AL BANDORA, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Administrator of the Estate, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHO

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—About three o'clock yesterday morning great consternation was caused among the people residing in Girgaum Back Road, by an attempt to take the life of a woman resident there. It appears from enquiries made by the police that a Hindoo named Mowar Tejpall who was her paramour intended to rob the woman of her ornaments, and as he failed in his endeavours to get them, he tried as a last resource to kill her, and thus get possession of them. On the previous night the man went to her house, where he remained all the night, and on the following morning at 3 o'clock seeing her asleep he quietly got out of his bed, and took out a knife from his angrakha. He opened it, and as he was going to stab her, the handle of the knife was broken. The woman immediately got up and cried out "I am killed, I am killed." Her paramour jumped out of a window to escape from the custody of the police, but he was immediately secured. The blade and handle of the knife were found on the ground floor of the house. The woman happears has received slight injuries over her throat. The case will shortly be investigated by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court.

THE DOCK COMMITTEE.

THE Dock Committee met again in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon, Mr. Bellasis, Commissioner of Customs, presiding. There were present Colonel DeLisle, Messrs. Aitken, Adams, Bogie, and Grant.

Captain Graham, Commander of the ship *City of Madras*, was examined. He said:—I have been coming to Bombay Harbour for ten years past, having made six voyages to it during that period. I have also been at Calcutta. I have heard a good deal about the wants of the port of Bombay, but I don't know exactly what the port requires. In my opinion we are just as well without docks as with them. I think I can get along as well without docks as with them.

The Chairman—Why?

Captain Graham—Because I can discharge a ship as fast in harbour as I could in docks and load her as fast. It is not four weeks since I commenced to discharge my cargo and I am nearly ready for sea.

Mr. Adams—What is the size of your ship?

Captain Graham—1,000 tons. I will have her loaded by Thursday.

Mr. Adams—What description of cargo had you?

Captain Graham—General cargo—all kinds. I have been discharging for different houses.

The Chairman—Do you mean to say that you can discharge all your cargo at a distance of two miles from shore as fast as lying alongside in docks?

Captain Graham—It depends upon the accommodation the stores afford. Sometimes there is a long time to wait in London, and if the stores were full in Bombay one would require to wait a long time too.

Mr. Aitken—We are not supposing the stores are full. We are supposing there is plenty of accommodation. Can you discharge two miles away from the shore as easily as in docks?

Captain Graham—If I was supplied with boats I could; for that reason, I can keep my men on board which I think I could not do in dock.

The Chairman—How do you do in Liverpool?

Captain Graham—We discharge all our men. The Dock Company discharges the ship there.

Mr. Aitken—If you had the use of a hydraulic crane could you not discharge much faster?

Captain Graham—Yes.

Mr. Aitken—What is your reason for saying you could discharge as fast in harbour as in dock?

Captain Graham—It is because I could keep my men on board.

The Chairman—You have been in Calcutta?

Captain Graham—Yes.

The Chairman—How do they do there?

Captain Graham—We keep our men on board. At Calcutta ships are only 15 yards from the shore.

Mr. Adams—Do not the sailors get ashore there?

Captain Graham—The dinghy men will not take them unless they have money. But we will not give them money and they cannot get ashore.

Mr. Adams—And I suppose they cannot swim?

Captain Graham—They will not swim; the current is too strong there.

Mr. Aitken—You would use docks if you thought it would be cheaper than loading or discharging by the present system?

Captain Graham—Of course. If I saw I would get £100 by it. But this question always remains whether you would have your men on board.

Mr. Adams—Do you think it would destroy discipline on the home voyage if the men were allowed to go on shore?

Captain Graham—No; I would not be afraid of them after they had it over. It is only when they are under the influence of drink, especially that arrack they get here. It sets them mad.

Mr. Aitken—Do you know any other objection?

Captain Graham—I would consider they would be very unhealthy in docks.

Mr. Aitken—Why so?

Captain Graham—Because the water would be stagnant unless there was a constant flow of water.

The Chairman—Does the water become stagnant in any other docks you know?

Captain Graham—I have heard frequent complaints in the London docks.

Mr. Aitken—It is half sewage there; there are about two feet of sewage in the bottom of every dock there?

Captain Graham—Yes. I should think docks here would be very unhealthy, and if it was left to my option I would not come into them. I would much rather be in the stream. If you were to build warehouses round the docks there would be no air.

Mr. Aitken—Have you ever been alongside a wharf?

Captain Graham—Yes, I have commanded ships that [illegible] in St. Thomas's and in Kingston,

[illegible] happened there?

[illegible] had the men very often off duty [illegible] night before I left St. Thomas's the [illegible]r and got into jail, and I had to [illegible] ship under guard of the police [illegible] were aboard. One died of cholera.

[illegible]ny did you give liberty to?

[illegible] be crew.

[illegible]ny ships were there at the time?

[illegible] four or so. There are always [illegible] Jamaica but they are small—500 or 600 tons or so. There is very great difficulty with our men on shore when we are lying alongside wharves. We go alongside wharves in Calcutta; we lie in moorings and put all our cargo into vessels.

The Chairman—The P. & O. vessels lie alongside.

Captain Graham—But they lie off—we lie in docks. A great deal depends no doubt upon how the men are treated. I ship my crews out of Clyde; seldom out of Liverpool. The crews out of Clyde behave themselves better than those from Liverpool. I have been in Sydney and lain alongside the wharf, but my crew left me there too. That is about four years ago.

Mr. Adams—Why did they leave you?

Captain Graham—The run home was £7, and they were only getting £2 15s. with me and they preferred the higher wages.

Mr. Adams—Do you think there would be any difficulty in docking a ship during the monsoon?

Captain Graham—As far as I can see there would be no difficulty unless it was in the first burst of the monsoon when it blows very hard.

Mr. Adams—In reference to the strength of the sea and wind?

Captain Graham—No, I should think there would be no difficulty. They dock ships in Liverpool sometimes in heavy winds.

Mr. Aitken—And with a heavy sea?

Captain Graham—No, you cannot call it a heavy sea. It is a nasty lopping sea.

Mr. Aitken—Which makes the vessel lift about a foot?

Captain Graham—Yes; about a foot; I daresay it will.

Mr. Adams—Has the sea more force there than here?

Captain Graham—No, I don't think it has; it has more force here.

Colonel DeLisle—Then you prefer the stream?

Captain Graham—Yes. If I had to land a cargo on the wall I would rather land it into docks than basins.

Mr. Aitken—Suppose we began with an import dock, would you have any objection to go into dock for two days to discharge and go out again to take in your cargo in the stream?

Captain Graham—No, I think it would be preferable to go into dock.

Mr. Bogie—From what you know of Bombay, is it at all probable that you could discharge in two days?

Captain Graham—No.

Mr. Aitken—Have you never seen a ship discharge in two days?

Captain Graham—No; I have not. I have heard of it but have never seen it. The last time I was in Liverpool I took twelve days to discharge and there were ships in the stream waiting their turn to get into dock. It would be no advantage to discharge more quickly, unless there were immediate prospect of getting cargo quickly.

Mr. Aitken—Suppose you went home to London, would you remain in the stream and discharge or go into dock?

Captain Graham—There I have no option in the matter, I must obey orders.

Mr. Aitken—But you would go into docks?

Captain Graham—Of course I would go into dock for the ship's safety. You have not the same climate there as here.

Mr. Adams—And besides your crew is discharged?

Captain Graham—Yes.

Colonel DeLisle—Would you be allowed to lie in the stream in Liverpool and discharge?

Captain Graham—No, you must dock the ship there; you are compelled to do it.

Mr. Adams—Is cooking allowed on board the ship in dock in Liverpool?

Captain Graham—In some of the docks.

Mr. Adams—What kind of ships are they?

Captain Graham—Coasting vessels.

Mr. Adams—Small ships?

Captain Graham—Yes.

Mr. Adams—Is there any order against cooking in the Liverpool docks?

Captain Graham—Yes; the principal docks are surrounded with warehouses, and there is no cooking allowed there.

Mr. Adams—Is there any cooking allowed in the Birkenhead docks?

Captain Graham thought there was.

Mr. Adams—Is it the custom in the London docks?

Captain Graham—Yes.

Mr. Adams—Are they allowed to cook in all the docks there?

Captain Graham—I do not know what you mean by "London docks." But in the docks properly called the "London docks" cooking is allowed. In the East and West India docks at London, no cooking is allowed. The chief fault I have to find with Bombay is picking the cargo of the different consignees. If you could come to some arrangement for having the cargo put into lighters and sent on shore and put into sheds it would be a great advantage. Suppose the custom house bunder were larger. If this were done there would be much quicker discharge.

The Chairman—What prevents you from doing that?

Captain Graham—The consignees themselves. They want all their own goods put into their own boats. There is not the same difficulty in Sydney. I discharge there as the goods come to hand. There is great danger here of damaging the goods, because I have to turn the same packages perhaps twenty times.

The Chairman—I can well understand it.

Captain Clark was then examined. He said I am marine surveyor to Messrs. Nicol and Company; to the Salvage Association at Lloyds and to Insurance Companies here. I have been for 18 months resident in Bombay. I have been in this harbour twice before. I have known Bombay for ten years. I consider wet docks would be a great advantage over the present system of loading and unloading.

The Chairman—In what respect?

Captain Clark—As regards the loading and unloading of vessels by lighters lying alongside in the south-west monsoon. In nine cases out of ten, owing to the lop of the sea, when vessels get alongside and are half or third part loaded, the cargo is needed or less injured. Of course the question of liability for the damage is never raised, because the damage is salt water damage, (the harbour of Bombay being salt water) in which case the insurers are liable no matter where the damage is committed; if it were fresh water damage, such as might be committed in a river the question would be raised, for the owners would be liable. Since I have been in Bombay I have been about four or five hours every day in my life, Sundays excepted, and from my own personal observation I should say that, in the surveys which have come through my hands, there is more than 35 per cent. of damage done by boating, over and above what is attributed to the ships.

The Chairman—You mean from the time they take the cargo out of the ship to the time of landing it?

Captain Clark—No; I mean from the time of sailing to the time the cargo is landed in Bombay. It is very difficult to distinguish the damage done on shore, from the damage caused *en route*.

The Chairman—And that is 35 per cent.?

Captain Clark—Yes.

[We are requested by Captain Clark—who seems to have bamboozled both himself and the Committee by dividing the damage done to a cargo into thirds and then subdividing the thirds into halves—to explain that his meaning is that one-sixth of the whole damage done to a cargo from the port of shipment to the deposit of the goods on the bunders here is caused by the mere process of landing as at present conducted.]

The Chairman—Can you tell me how much is done during the voyage?

Captain Clark—It is impossible to say what is the proportion. I see a great deal of damage done on shore in the South-West monsoon and there is scarcely a boat which leaves the vessel's side but what has damaged cargo more or less on board.

The Chairman—Damaged in the boats?

Captain Clark—In the boats.

The Chairman—Can you give any approximate estimate of the damage that might be attributed to landing in Bombay?

Captain Clark—I should say at least one half of the 35 per cent might be.

Mr. Adams—But if the boats were decked boats would not that be obviated almost entirely.

Captain Clark—Most decidedly.

Mr. Aitken—Altogether or only partially?

Captain Clark—I should say altogether. There are many places where we discharge ships with heavy lighters, for example down at Gravesend, and there is a heavy lopping sea there quite as much as there is in Bombay. In no case do I remember receiving any damage.

Mr. Adams—You said the sea damage went against the underwriters. Are you aware that a large proportion of the insurance is free of particular average?

Captain Clark—Yes; I am.

Mr. Adams—Then I may insure goods free of particular average and no liability on the part of the underwriter will then arise for damage to the goods by the process of landing.

Captain Clark—I apprehend you will find that applicable to steam vessels and not to sailing ships.

Mr. Bogie—I can bear Mr. Adams out in what he says.

Captain Clark—It is a matter which I have not gone into in Bombay, from not having been long resident here.

Mr. Adams—Under these circumstances the consignee would be as much alive as the underwriter in preventing damage?

Captain Clark—Most assuredly.

The Chairman—Do you think there would be much difficulty with the crew running away.

Captain Clark—In a well disciplined ship I think there is no difficulty, from my experience. I have had difficulty in Sydney and Melbourne, it is true, but no difficulty with seamen in general need be apprehended. As far as I have been able to see, and from all the evidence given at this Board, I apprehend that sailors would not be great frequenters of the native town. It is well known that wherever large warehouses or European towns or railways are constructed the native town retires, and houses for the convenience of sailors will take its place. It was so in Jamaica; it was so in Havanna; it was so in New York; it is so in every place where I have been. The real inhabitants of the town recede, and those who are connected with the shipping are close at hand.

Mr. Aitken—Grog-shops take the place of the dwelling-houses of the inhabitants, you mean?

Captain Clark—I am not going into the *minutiæ* of what they are, but all the enticements which would entice Jack ashore are there.

In answer to a question from the Chairman,

Captain Clark said—As far as wet docks in Bombay are concerned, it is only a question of time. I feel sure that they will exist here.

The Chairman—Do you think that the objection of sailors going into the town would be greatly aggravated by having wet docks.

Captain Clark—There is no doubt that while the novelty lasted, it would be greatly aggravated. But it was the same in Sydney where jetties were built. Of course Jack came ashore, but the novelty soon wore off and Jack came to the ship for broadside and quarter guard as usual. This was where the ship was lying in a place as smooth as a mill pond and where Jack could walk ashore; but we had no more difficulty with him than we had with lumpers.

Mr. Adams—They met there with their own countrymen.

Captain Clark—Well, at Cochin—I know a vessel that had been lying there, and she never felt any inconvenience from her crew going ashore.

Mr. Adams—Do you think one vessel is a good ground to go against fifty or sixty?

Captain Clark—Assuredly not. At Bermuda, at Havanna where the inhabitants are almost like Europeans, they don't [illegible] inconvenience.

[illegible] in Sydney they have a more [illegible] police force [illegible] we have here?

Captain Clark—No; I don't know. I have been in that place, London alone excepted, where you see as few policemen as at Sydney.

Mr. Bogie—Well, in Melbourne?

Captain Clark—So there is; but not out of proportion to the size of the city.

Mr. Bogie—But what could native police do?

Captain Clark—It is true; they are prohibited here from touching a European. What could they do?

Colonel DeLisle—If they are prohibited from touching a European they set upon him in a mob.

Mr. Bogie—Then Jack may communicate with other crews in the dock and there might be a row.

Captain Clark—I have never found Jack as black as he has been painted. I have found, if he is well jockeyed, he is as good if not a better class of men than any other I have been with. He requires to be well jockeyed.

Mr. Bogie—We hear very contradictory evidence about him.

Captain Clark—If you show me the discipline of a ship, I will tell you what the captain is.

Mr Bogie—One of those who spoke the strongest on the subject is the late superintendent of the Indian Navy, Captain Young, who has had very great experience among them. His words were that it would require a regiment of soldiers to keep them down.

Captain Clark—Without saying anything of Captain Young which I would be very sorry to do, I may say that Captain Young belongs to the old school, and when he was in command things were in a very different state from what they are now. Besides Captain Young was connected with the Navy. I know a captain of a man-of-war in Sydney who sent his men on shore to get drunk, because if he found them drunk on board he would flog them. There is no doubt that in old times Jack had a great deal more liberty and license than he has now. But I suppose we are speaking only of the mercantile marine. You cannot apply the same insight on board a merchant ship as in a man-of-war, because the law has taken the power out of the hands of the commanders of merchant ships.

Mr. Bogie—Captain Hogg, of the *Bates Family*, says that sailors are getting wilder.

Captain Clark—There is no doubt a great deal of truth in Captain Hogg's remark. But I presume he did not distinguish between the class of men formerly shipped which were nearly all English men, and the class of men shipped now. I go on board nearly every vessel in the port, and I may assert that more than half of the crews are foreigners.

Mr. Bogie—He mentioned that foreigners were very much increasing.

Captain Clark—They are very much increasing. I have noticed it during the last eighteen months.

Mr. Adams—What countrymen are they?

Captain Clark—I find them principally Swedish and Norwegians.

Mr. Adams—Not Greeks or Italians?

Captain Clark—Spaniards, and a large number of Maltese.

Mr. Bogie—A great deal of the tonnage that comes to Bombay comes from Liverpool. Therefore your remark about London will not tell very much about the class of men coming to Bombay.

Captain Clark—When I was speaking of London, I meant outports as well. I only referred to London as being the leading port. If we refer to Hull, Cardiff, Newport, a number of vessels comes to Bombay from Newport—if we refer also to Glasgow and many other ports they could not have that class of sailors on board that I was speaking of just now. It is only Liverpool where they are got. I speak from my own experience, having had to avail myself of that class of men up the Mediterranian when I could not get others.

The Chairman—What are your principal reasons for considering wet docks advantageous.

Captain Clark—I consider they would enable a ship to be discharged much more readily than can be done under the present system, with the 15 days clause. Now I do not know—of course I have not made enquiries as to the effect of that clause upon trade—whether the clause exists for steam boats that come here or are likely to come here, as well as for sailing vessels.

The Chairman—No; it does not.

Captain Clark—It is a most iniquitous clause.

Mr. Adams—If your bill of lading contains a clause, that difficulty can be easily got over.

Captain Clark—The clause operates very oppressively on the case of those ships which have their cargo consigned to many different parties. I am continually discharging ships and I have one just now with 380 bills of lading, and there is a very great difference between a person coming in with goods for 300 different consignees and ships coming in perhaps like Captain Graham's with only five or six. I have in such cases to turn over 700 to 800 packages. Again there are many consignees who do not come about sending for their goods. I know many parts of the world where at times it suited the consignees to make store houses of the ships by availing themselves of this 15 days clause. By inserting the necessary clause in England, this can be obviated, but people did not know it in England.

The Chairman—Rapidity of landing is one great advantage?

Captain Clark—Undoubtedly. I have a ship in harbour which has lost 10s. a ton by the delay owing to the 15 days clause. If she had been alongside a wharf—I would have had her out in seven days.

The Chairman—What other reasons have you?

Captain Clark—The safety of the shipping in general. As far as my observation has gone the properties of Bombay harbour as a holding ground for anchors are very small indeed; in the last monsoon, after the first burst of the monsoon, I found there was scarcely a ship that did not bring her anchors ahead. My firm impression is that there is not above eight or ten feet of mud above the rock in Bombay. And if a cyclone were to take place in this harbour, it would double all the shipping up like a sheet of paper:—I mean a pucka cyclone, I don't mean an ordinary gale. The holding ground is good so far as that goes; but with a pucka cyclone a ship would not hold.

Mr. Adams—There was what was considered a pucka cyclone here in 1854, and the damage done was very trifling.

Captain Clark—I have heard accounts of it, and from all I have heard of it and comparing these accounts with the cyclones, I have experienced they were very different. I mean such a cyclone as occurred at Calcutta.

Colonel deLisle—The cyclone of 1854 carried off the roofs of nearly all the houses in Bombay.

Captain Clark—Oh! the crows do that every year and don't seem to think much about it. (Laughter).

Colonel de Lisle—Would not the shipping be equally safe at Elephanta?

Captain Clark—Decidedly. I have not seen the plan of the proposed dock, but good bunder accommodation such as they have at New York, at Havanna, or Bermuda, might answer as well here as at any other place; because unless you have two docks and a reservoir to cleanse them you will have difficulty in cleaning them. You must have two docks and you must have a reservoir to cleanse them, the same as they have in the Collier dock in London.

The Chairman—Have you any other reason?

Captain Clark—The insurance should be taken very seriously into consideration. A vessel lying in the harbour of Bombay is at sea risk.

The Chairman—Do you think the insurance would be less?

Captain Clark—Much less.

Mr. Adams—Even with the crews living on board ship in the docks?

Captain Clark—Well, you see, the ship in dock would be under fire risk only, and vessels going into import docks would be in the same position as vessels going into import docks at home, barring the "London Docks." Vessels going into the West or East India docks are not allowed to have any fires, because there are warehouses round, and there is no immediate exit for vessels in case of fire. In Liverpool it is only foreign ships that have cooking on board. I think in English ships the steam ships have it also.

Mr. Adams—Then with the crew living on board the saving to the ship on the matter of insurance would be very great?

Captain Clark—I think it would be very great. I am not altogether certain what would be, but I think it would be very great.

The Chairman—How much do you think?

Captain Clark—I think it would be at least one half per cent.

Mr. Adams—One half per cent per month?

Captain Clark—Yes; I am talking now of the saving effected by passing from sea risk to fire risk but it is only from memory I am speaking.

Mr. Bogie—Do your remarks apply to the monsoon months or to the other months?

Captain Clark—Yes.

Mr. Aitken—Do you think a dock would facilitate trade?

Captain Clark—I think the merchants and the general public would be much benefited by a dock, of course, inasmuch as they would not have to turn over goods so many times. When one goes to the Custom House Bunder and sees the manner in which goods are received there and knocked about, he would see the necessity of some reform on the present system. I do not mean to say docks is the only reform that can be adopted because there are a great many drawbacks to docks, and one of them is the stagnant water. I remember in London we had the water in the docks on one occasion, perfectly pestilentious, and you could almost cut it with a knife (you may remember having read of it. The London Docks are frightful.

Mr. Aitken—It is different here, because we have salt water running here.

Captain Clark—Quite so; but in all foreshores which I have visited, where you have river inlets and great deposits of mud, the exhalations are as great as with fresh water.

Mr. Aitken—That is if the mud is exposed to the sun.

Captain Clark—You would have great decomposition from the surface. How you would keep the dock clean I do not know. You would require to pump the water up into a reservoir

Mr. Adams—Mr. Aitken has some means of cleaning it by holes in the wall.

Mr. Aitken—Suppose this did not succeed as a dock, and suppose there was something found in Bombay which was not to be found in any other place to prevent docks from being successful, and suppose we cut a hole through the sea wall conveying the dock into a tidal basin, what class of shipping would it accommodate?

Captain Clark—There are very few vessels which draw less than 12 feet of water and most draw 19. Take the Cumberland basin at Bristol for example.

Mr. Aitken—Or Glasgow.

Captain Clark—Or take Glasgow at the Broomielaw, you can always calculate on having some feet of mud which would allow the vessel to sink when the tide retired. You might have native craft coming to the basin Mr. Aitken has referred to, but I do not know what other kind of vessels would take advantage of it. No man would allow his vessel to lie in any such basin, unless it was either water-borne or mud-borne.

Mr. Aitken—How do they do in Glasgow?

Captain Clark—They rest on the mud, as I said.

Mr. Aitken—Suppose there was mud here.

Captain Clark—That would make a difference. I had a vessel in Glasgow which was rest ng five feet in the mud.

Mr. Adams—What weight was in her?

Captain Clark—She was half loaded. The captain of a vessel worth £35,000 or £40,000 would be mad if he were to allow his vessel to lie on the hard ground and be ruined. In Glasgow many of the vessels are injured by the strain they are subjected to by not paying attention to the moorings when the tide recedes.

Mr. Aitken—Jetties would not do here would they?

Captain Clark—Jetties would do.

Mr. Aitken—They would require to be run far out?

Captain Clark—In some places they would require to be very far out. But there are some places where the tide does not affect a ship; inside Cross Island for example.

Mr. Aitken—Would there be sufficient depth of water there?

Captain Clark—That is the difficulty the P. & O. Company had to contend with.

Mr. Aitken—What ballast would be required to take a ship out of dock?

Captain Clark—About 150 tons.

Mr. Adams—She would require to take more out of the dock than would be required to take her home?

Captain Clark—In some instances, Yes. She would require to throw away some of her ballast.

The Chairman—That would be a disadvantage.

Captain Clark—A very great disadvantage, particularly if she gave Rs. 3½ a ton for it.

The Chairman—You have given several reasons in favour, and several reasons against docks. What system are you most in favour of?

Captain Clark—I am inclined for improvement—either by bunds or by docks.

[illegible] docks alone.

The Chairman—But taking [illegible] it is

Captain Clark—I have no doubt as I [illegible] merely a question of time. It is certain there will be wet docks in Bombay I don't know about the present, but it strikes me wet docks must exist in Bombay; as the trade of Bombay increases, wet docks must exist. The present harbour accommodation is not sufficient and the trade cannot get on.

Mr. Adams—Not even with bunder accommodation along the face of the harbour? The question is not what is required unfortunately, but what is required now.

Captain Clark—No it is not; I consider bunder accommodation is what is required at the present time. There is no place where a cargo can be landed. There is only that little bit of dock round the Custom House bund. Frequently I have gone from the Oyster Rock right down to Mazagon, if I could not hit the Custom House Bunder. The Custom House Bunder is the only place you can land in the South West monsoon.

Mr. Adams—Do you think docks or wharves would answer best?

Captain Clark—It is a question of pounds, shillings and pence. Any improvement on the present system is an improvement.

Mr. Aitken—Suppose you could for a certain sum make a basin and for the same sum you could make a dock which would you have?

Captain Clark—A dock of course.

Mr. Bogie—And suppose in reclaiming the land for that basin you had more land for sale than you would have in constructing a dock which would you prefer?

Captain Clark—That alters the case, but it goes into a question I am not competent to enter upon.

The Chairman—How would it do if docks were made compulsory?

Captain Clark—I am afraid it would not answer at all.

The Chairman—Why so?

Captain Clark—Simply because vessels would demand a higher rate of freight for the goods they brought here.

Mr. Bogie—I wish to ask one question about the 35 per cent. of damage I inferred that you meant that one-third of the damage done to goods was done in the process of landing and that the remaining two-thirds of the damage done was done on the voyage.

Captain Clark—One-half of that may be fairly attributed to the process of landing.

Mr Bogie—Then do you say that the other two-thirds of damage is done on board the vessel?

Captain Clark—Tear and wear, and so forth. It is not all sea water damage. It is damage from all causes.

Mr. Bogie—Then it is not all water damage alone?

Captain Clark—I mean the entire damage.

Mr. Bogie—And of the entire damage you say one-third or 35 per cent. is done in the process of landing?

Captain Clark—About one half of that.

Mr Bogie—Oh, one-sixth of the damage done, is done in the process of landing.

Captain Clark (in reply to Mr. Aitken). It is not the mere putting the cargo on to or from the bunder boat that causes the damage. A good deal of the damage is done at the Custom House bunder where I have had frequently on many occasions to call attention to the careless manner in which goods are turned over and over and tossed about pell-mell.

Mr. Bogie—I have another question. Would risk of fire be greater in a dock with so many natives being about?

Captain Clark—I do not think the risk would be greater. I suppose you would not allow free access to the dock and you would have it under certain regulations.

Mr. Bogie—Do you think the same precautions can be taken here as in the docks in London?

Captain Clark—Of course not. Because in the event of smoking a native takes two or three whiffs and throws away what he had been smoking. He takes a piece of paper with a little tobacco twisted up in it and after two or three whiffs the piece of paper and the remains of the tobacco are thrown away, whereas a man at home who lights a pipe does so for a certain purpose. On the Arthur Bunder through the carelessness of some of the natives two or three bales of cotton were destroyed a few nights ago. I am only astonished there are not more fires occurring than do happen.

Mr. Bogie requested that the fact of the accident on Arthur Bunder caused by the carelessness of the natives might be recorded.

The Chairman—How do you account for there being so few fires in Bombay.

Captain Clark—Well I cannot account for it. It is a wonder to me.

The Chairman—I think the natives are generally very careful about fire. Is it not your opinion that there are very few?

Captain Clark—Yes, they are very few.

Mr. Bogie—Don't you think that with 40 vessels or with 90 during the busy season there would be more sickness

Captain Clark—Undoubtedly; but as soon as the novelty of docks had worn away the sickness would decrease. At Colaba, sailors would be as healthy as in the harbour. You could have the dock quite airy and well ventilated and there need not be the want of air to which Captain Graham referred. It is quite well known that you could easily produce a current, by building the warehouses in a particular manner so as to have gullies between them at short intervals. That would create a draft of fresh air through the dock. Besides every ship would try to get into the shadow from the warehouses, and that would always go to promote the health of those on board.

The Committee then adjourned.

STEAMER REPORTS.—MAY 27TH.

GALLE, 3 P. M.—Steamer *Burmah* from Calcutta anchored.

May 28th.

FAO, 9-35 A. M.—Steamer *Martaban* passing for Busreh.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—MAY 28TH.

DHARWAR, 28TH, 7-10 A. M.—Interruption Bellary.

DEESA, 28th, 10-30 A.M.—Perfect communication Erinpoora.

KURRACHEE, 28TH, 12-21 P.M.—Direct line right to Constantinople. Persian line right.

WEATHER REPORT.—MAY 27TH.

Cochin—Weather fair, thermometer 83, barometer 29-94.

Vingorla—Weather warm, wind light N. W., thermometer 90.

Tuticorin—Strong southerly winds, weather fair, thermometer 90, barometer 29-91.

May 28th.

Surat—Light clouds, wind S. W. thermometer 88.

Carwar.—Fine, wind W. S. W. force 2, barometer 29-99 thermometer 89.

Kolapore—Fair, wind moderate S. W.

Carnanore.—Fair, wind N. W. moderate. Barometer 30·005 at 10 A. M. No rain.

Cochin—Fine, barometer 30·0 thermometer 83.

Mangalore—Fair wind W., barometer 29·90.

Vingorla.—Warm, thermometer 89, wind moderate from west.

THE CONTRIBUTORIES OF THE BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

ON Monday last Sir Joseph Arnould sat in Chambers for the purpose of settling the list of contributories of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation. The Court was crowded all day.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. White appeared for the liquidators.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the following alleged contributories:—Nagudas Permanandas, Pershotumdass Pramjeevundass, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Vussumjee Jewraz and Cumrodeen Trabjee.

Mr. Marriott appeared for Ardaseer Merwanjee, Bomanjee Dadabhoy, Cursetjee Pestonjee Framjee, Dadabhoy Merwanjee, Gungaram Dulabram, Dwarkadas Sewjee, Heerjee Shapurjee Nowrojee, Jehanger Rustomjee, Mooljee Ananjee, and Furdonjee Framjee Doonjee. He was also instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of three of the late directors—A. M. Gubbay, Limjee Manockjee (represented by his trustees), and Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee.

Mr. Dunbar stated that he appeared in behalf of Sheriadjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Manockjee, Sorabjee Pestonjee Dada, Burjorjee Hormusjee Hukeem, Dorabjee Bomanjee Deracha, Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy Warden, Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Khimbata, and Eduljee Muncherjee Kaka. The learned gentleman was instructed to state that Mr. Howard appeared for Veerjeevandass Madhowdas, Palonjee Dorabjee, and Arthur T. Crawford. He was also instructed to state that the Advocate General appeared for certain petitioners. One petition prayed that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Ragoonath Narreyan, two of the present liquidators, should be removed from that office; and the other prayed that summonses should be issued, under section 185 of the Act, ordering the late directors to attend the Court, and to abide such orders as the Court might make from time to time. Mr. Dunbar thought the object of the application was to get the Penal Clause put in force against them. In respect of one class of contributories he thought, it would be of considerable importance were this made before the lists were proceeded with, because a number of the petitioners and contributors for whom he appeared were placed on the list in respect of a second issue of shares, and they said they ought to be free from all liability in reference to the second issue, because of the conduct of the directors. In 1864, the company was started and in 1865 a very flourishing report was presented. Then 20,000 shares were issued, 10,000 for distribution amongst the shareholders and 10,000 for disposal otherwise. They did not deny their liability in respect of their old shares, but in respect of the second issue. The directors themselves never paid upon these shares; and they took no steps to enforce the call, but merely took the money from those who brought it in, and never stated that the shares had not been duly taken up and paid for.

Sir Joseph Arnould did not think it was a necessary preliminary that this investigation should be made before any portion of the list was gone over. The point was a doubtful one Mr. White who had recently come from England, might perhaps have brought some fresh decisions on such a point?

Mr. White said he had brought the last "Law Journal." He could not remember whether it contained any case of the sort, but it contained several cases on the question of contributories. In England they were settling the law on the point. Hardly a case of this kind came before the Chancellor's Court in England which was not taken before the Lord Justices, and many of them were reversed by the Lords Justices. But the law was on the point of settlement, and Mr. Lindley was about to bring out a new edition of his book the "Law of Partnership," in which this point would appear.

The Judge remarked that there was a great deal of difficulty about this point, and he apprehended that it had not been conclusively settled in England. Well, then, on what principle of law the counsel who appear for the different objectors?

Mr. Macfarlane stated that he appeared for Ruttonsey Gooculdass, Muncherjee Bomunjee Punthucky, Keckabad Cowasjee and Cowasjee Dowasjee Kana.

Mr. Howard appeared in behalf of Mr. Donald [illegible]erson, Shapoorjee Jeewajee, Framjee Jam[illegible]jee Bomanjee, and Dunjeebhoy [illegible]setjee, Pestonjee [illegible] represented the Bombay Bomanjee.

Mr. Peile said he represented [illegible]ion, and Cursetjee Trading and Banking Associat[illegible] Byramjee Hormusjee.

Mr. Langdale appeared in behalf of [illegible] Dadabhoy Framjee, and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.

Mr. Dunbar then said he thought it would be rather important to decide at once whether there was misconduct on the part of the directors.

The Judge asked if he was right in understanding that there was no reference in the winding up order to the previous voluntary liquidation.

Mr. Pigot said there was no reference in the liquidation, but it had been distinctly recognised since. There had been a distribution of 4 annas in the rupee as under the former liquidation to the persons who had established their claims.

Mr. Dunbar said they had paid some of the creditors in full, some in part, and some nothing at all.

Mr. Pigot observed that the objections of many of the parties would no doubt turn on the time at which they commenced to be liable. It would be very important to know whether the liquidation should date from the order of 7th February or from the voluntary liquidation. He thought it commenced from the voluntary liquidation.

Sir Joseph Arnould said it appeared to him a point on which it would be desirable to come to a decision before proceeding further in the settlement of the list, because it was impossible to say how many cases might be influenced by that. There was some little difficulty in finding out when the winding up commenced. By clause 165 it would commence from the presentation of the petition, and by clause 146 the voluntary winding up commenced from the resolution authorising it. On the whole, it appeared that the winding up under supervision commenced with the presentation of the petition for so winding up.

Mr. Pigot said that from section 163 it appeared to have been determined by two of his lordship's colleagues that the winding up continued under the supervision.

The Judge—At all events, this is not winding up under supervision, but winding up by the Court. His Lordship proceeded to say that there had been a statement made by the official liquidators that certain acts were done by the liquidators under the voluntary winding up which these gentlemen did not want confirmed. It certainly would be very desirable before proceeding further to have these points cleared up, when the liquidation commenced, and what acts of the voluntary liquidators were and what were not to be confirmed. Then came the question whether there was any ground for removing these gentlemen from the office of liquidators, although it struck him that the present application was too late.

Mr. Dunbar said the petitioners admitted their liability as contributories for the amount for which they appeared on the list, but they said that the official liquidators who were formerly liquidators under the voluntary winding up acted in such a manner as that the Court should not allow them any longer to have anything to do with the affairs of the company.

His Lordship thought it was not a ground for stopping the proceeding with the list of contributories which had been prepared.

Mr. Dunbar thought it was to some extent, because some of the acts of the liquidators which the petitioners stated were improper would come in question in the case of these identical contributories. The liquidators had taken over a number of shares on which the call was unpaid. Mr. Crawford was a shareholder, and his shares got into the hands of Mr. Gubbay on which the calls were not paid. The liquidators took the shares from Mr. Gubbay, gave him a relief, and then turned round to Mr. Crawford and said "you are liable for the call?"

Sir Joseph Arnould said that point could stand over for the present.

Mr. Dunbar—But there are a number of other circumstances mentioned in the petition.

Sir Joseph Arnould said it appeared to him that this application for the removal of these gentlemen ought not to stop the settlement of the list of contributories. The difficulty was to get some principal classification.

The whole list of alleged contributories was then read over, for the purpose of making a classification into those who admitted and those who denied their liability as contributories. This process occupied the Court for a very considerable time, and when the classification was completed,

Sir Joseph Arnould said he now held the list as settled, except in so far as related to those for whom attornies appeared or who objected in person. As it was now late he did not think they could go very much further at present. The next point was to arrange the order of proceedings. It was very important to have this decided; and probably the first point which ought to be considered would be the date of the winding up, whether it dated from the resolution of the company instituting the winding up or from the time when the petition was presented to the Court for the winding up by the Court. It would be convenient to take argument upon that point first. It might be, of course, that the shares had not been properly transferred; but assuming that they were, then the question would arise whether it was in time.

Mr. Prescot—It applies only to the second list. It is by far the most important.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Why should it not apply to the first? You say it does not apply to the first because these people are upon the register, and you can prove that they have paid deposits on the first list.

Mr. Prescot thought they might object that they had instituted transfers which were not put upon the register, but he hardly saw how it could appear on the register and say they had been regularly put off the list.

Sir Joseph Arnould said, at all events it was one point to be disposed of; and then came the question how far and to what extent the acts of the voluntary liquidators could be authorised by the Court in allowing parties to dispose of shares. Well, then there was a third question, which was very important, how far any misconduct of the directors could be set up as a valid objection to any of these shareholders being called upon to contribute.

Mr. Maylew said that as far as concerned those contributories whom he represented it might be important that the official liquidators should either admit or deny the facts stated in the petition.

The Judge said he had not yet seen the grounds of objection. It would be desirable that these should be classified as far as they could be.

Mr. Mayhew said that in addition to that question about the liability ceasing because of the shares having been transferred before the winding up, there was also a most serious question which would affect many of the contributories, not only those whom he represented, but also many of those who appeared for themselves—he thought a great many more shares had been purchased by this company on commission for certain persons whose names were set forth in the petition, and of course if that were the case, the whole validity of the transfer would most materially depend. After quoting from the petition one of the alleged wrongful transactions on the part of the directors, Mr. Mayhew said it would be desirable at the outset to know if the official liquidators admitted these things.

Sir Joseph Arnould said the agents of the liquidators might now be asked whether they admitted these facts as alleged.

Mr. Pigot said he had not received a copy of his learned friend's petition. He knew a great deal of what his learned friend had said was quite

they are independent, but contribute their portion to the general tribute from the country, for which, in some instances, they settle separately, and in others they are included in the general settlement of the senior of the family. I cannot, however, ascertain that this is determined by any fixed rule; it seems more likely to be guided by occasional motives of interest and convenience, or family attachment or dissension." This shows that even amongst the members of the same stock there existed, at the time of the "Perpetual Settlement" between the British Government and Kattywar chiefs, two distinct classes of Bhyads; viz., one who settled their portion of the tribute *separately*, *i.e.*, direct with the agency, from "motives of interest and convenience, or family dissension;" the other *included* the tribute in the general settlement of the senior of the family, from "family attachment." Notwithstanding this difference, Colonel Walker shows that—*in their own villages they* (Bhyads) *are independent*. The writer of the article, however, erroneously supposes that the Bhyads, who are the first descendants of the chief, and the Girassias, who are the brothers or sons of the Bhyads, are "mere tenants-at-will of the chief." That "the smaller states (girassias) are subdivided by the equal division of family property," creating a number of "vested rights" cannot militate against the rights of Girassias to "independence in their own villages;" a prescriptive right hallowed by time and the usages and customs of the country. By what "fixed rule" either of logic or arithmetic the present system can be justified in the invidious distinction of sending Girassias, who *included* their tribute in the general settlement of the senior of the family from "motives of family attachment," to "their own lords for justice," and exempting the Girassias who from "motives of interest and convenience, or family dissension" with the common father or brother, contribute their tribute *separately*, it is for the Political Agent or his admirer to reconcile. I confess the "nice distinction" appears to me unintelligible, if not inexplicable.

I now come to analyse the positive statement of the writer—"The change itself has been the direct result of Major Keatinge's policy; and *the result* to the Girassias who have been referred to their own lords for justice has, on the whole, been satisfactory." It must be borne in mind that the writer, impliedly to lend weight to his "defence," bases it upon having "personally witnessed the result of the present administration," and that "Major Keatinge's recommendations were cordially adopted by the Government." That it was "cordially adopted" by Sir Bartle Frere, 'tis true; 'tis pity, 'tis true: but that such support enhances its value remains to be seen. That Sir Bartle Frere possessed many excellences as a Governor may be true, but the writer's apparent lapse of memory is to be regretted. The *Times of India*, reviewing the administration of the late Governor, lamented Sir Bartle Frere's want of moral courage in saying "no" to some of the pet-jobs of his satellites, thereby sacrificing his convictions on the altar of servile obsequiousness!

That, moreover, a writer who professes to be *au fait* in matters of the *arcana imperii* should be in blissful ignorance of the "views and decision" of the late Secretary of State for India, touching the "result" of "Major Keatinge's policy" as it affects the Girassias, almost supasses belief! Is it possible or conceivable that this veracious advocate and mythical "we" never seen, heard, or read, the despatch of Sir C. Wood, dated 4th December 1866, to "Our Governor in Council, Bombay?" If not, let him dive into the *penetralia* of state to which he had no has access, and rescue from musty oblivion that state-document, so that seeing he may see, and hearing he may understand, what has been the practical "results" of the present policy.

As to how "justice" is dispensed in the larger States, the case of the Meyah girassias detailed shows. Those who have personally witnessed its administration in that home of all political anomalies—that *imperium in imperio*, Joonaghur, Dewan well know whether the chiefs "appreciate the generous confidence placed in them, and are trying to show themselves worthy of it." The horrors of the Roman Inquisition and Spanish Star Chamber, in the palmiest days of the "dark ages," pale before the modern "horror of horrors." Can the writer be ignorant that the system he extols led to the reactionary crisis which placed the Joonaghur monarchy in the hands of an oligarchical clique, and led to the incarceration of Her Highness Pajoo Bebee, in defiance of the "sovereign prince of Kattywar?" Is this sapient advocate unaware that "members of the royal family" fill the dungeons of the Joonaghur charnel-house, without the means of redress, and though "such hardships" have "come to light" notwithstanding nothing has been done to "mitigate" it, by "the action of the political officers who," the writer avers, "can interfere now to better purpose."

I would advise this thick-and-thin advocate when next he solilizes in "defence" of Major Keatinge's policy, to adhere to the advice of England's dramatic bard—

"——— I pray you,
When you shall these unlucky deeds relate
Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate
Nor set down aught in malice."

25th May. QUID PLURA.

ANOTHER OPINION OF COUNSEL ON THE LICENSE TAX.

THE following questions have been submitted by the Calcutta Trades' Association, to Mr. J. T. Woodroffe for his opinion. Subjoined are his replies to the same, which are printed for the information of Members of the Association.

JOHN LINDLEY,
Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association.
Trades' Rooms, May 20th, 1867.

QUESTIONS.

1. Whether last year's profits are contemplated by the Act as the basis of returns?

2. Whether the form of petition contained in the Schedule can be accepted as an authoritative interpretation of the meaning of the Act?

3. As Section V. refers only to the profits of the future, and as a return on such a basis is clearly impossible, whether the penalties provided by the Act could be enforced in case of no return being sent in?

4. Whether, under the exemptions declared in the Governor-General's order, No. 1942 of the 5th ultimo, the partners of a firm which has paid the Municipal License Tax can claim a refund or reduction of their proportionate share of the amount paid?

5. Is it not the case with reference to the Sections 10 and 15 of the Act that, while the Collector may assess a person under, say Class 4, a Magistrate may, for the purpose of inflicting a fine, assess that, person under class 1? In fact, is it not the case that, under this Act, there ar two gradations independent of each other who are to assess a person, and who may assess the same person under two very different Clauses?

6. By what process or proceeding is the penalty) leviable under this Act recovered?

OPINION.

I am of opinion the profits of the [illegible] not contemplated by Act XXI [illegible] profits in respect of which [illegible] is to be taken out and [illegible] in, as it seems to [illegible] can be put to [illegible] in questi[illegible] use a[illegible]

tion are entitled to deduct their proportionate share of the Income-tax from the sum payable for license under this Act.

5. Clauses 10 and 15 are independent of each other, and in my opinion the Magistrate may, for the purpose of determining the penalty, treat the person defaulting as being liable under a totally different clause from that which the collector assessed him under Schedule 10.

6. I am not sure whether question 6 means recovered by or from the Government. If the former have already intimated my opinion that the Act lays down no method by which the tax as distinguished from the penalty is recoverable save in the instances of Government Officials, under Section 20. If the latter, then the excess amount paid under protest can only be recovered from Government by appeal in manner pointed out by Sections 12 and 13.

J. WOODROFFE.

—*Englishman, May 22.*

SIMLA.

20th May.—It is quite time that I should send some notes of my trip to Kotegurh. I give them *verbatim et literatim*. On leaving Simla we wended our way mid the thick woods on the North-West of Jakoh. For the first mile progress was much impeded by the wood-carriers we met carrying great beams, planks, and even trees, which necessarily blocked up the road—the same road not being more than eight to twelve feet wide. Without seeing them at work one can hardly believe that these hill men are capable of bearing the burdens which you see them bear with apparent ease: there could not be less than two maunds in most of them. My servants from the plains were no less astonished than I was, and I thought it a good opportunity for giving them a lesson as to their lazy habits. They had to confess that it would take eight or nine of them in their way to get through the same work. At the beginning of the third mile we passed through a tunnel about 100 yards in length cut through a clay slate; they are now lining it with blocks of timber. Up to the fourth mile, the road is very level and good. We then came to the ridge dividing the domains of the Kotah from the Kuenthul Rajah. All big zemindars are called Rajahs here, and all cultivators zemindars. The view from this ridge was very good, the sun having deigned to show himself. Opposite were the Kulu hills, and a little lower down the Mandi territory; while behind you Kussowlie could be seen. The old road which shortens the way by one-fourth branches off where the notice-board, showing the way to the Commander-in-Chief's retreat, is fixed; it is carried up straight over the ridge *via* Deothi Kharnie, where there are three or four bungalows and the old Dak Bungalow of Mahasoo, to the bazaar which is picturesquely situated in a nest of the ridge separating the two valleys of Kotah and Jorung. Both sides of the hill, as I came along, seemed to be thickly wooded and wanted thinning very badly; some saplings eight inches in diameter not a foot apart; the soil was carpetted by a common species of the maiden hair fern, and various flowers showed luxuriantly on all sides. The white dog rose (*R. Lyallii*) is double and becomes a creeper here, it is now in full bloom, while the wild strawberry (*Fragaria Vesca*) studs the bank on the one side of the road only. The weather has been very doubtful, one minute bright the next enveloped in mist. While going along the ridge just mentioned, the rainy mists came rolling up on one side in their usual thick pea-soupy style, while the sun continued to shine in the valley on the other side, sometimes one conquering, sometimes the other, alternately roasting and drenching the traveller. These mountain mists leave a clammy deadened feel on your hands and face. I came to-day to a village exhibiting the three styles of architecture most common in the hills. The difference lies in the walls—some are built of stone without mortar held together by a frame-work of wood let in at intervals of about two feet; others are built of slabs of wood set on end, and having the interstices filled with moss daubed over with mud; and others still are made of wattles plaited together and let into a groove in a frame-work, and then smeared over with mud. None of the three, however, betray any great advance in the arts of civilized life. Up to Naglunda the flat roof of planks covered with mud and gravel usually prevails, while beyond that we find the pent roof again. From the old Dak Bungalow at Mahasoo, the road becomes very rough and stony till we get to the Garoo Bazaar, from which a fall of 1,200 feet leads to the ascent to the ridge on which the Phagoo Dak Bungalow is built. We passed Koparee and several other villages evidently deep in the timber trade—piles of sawn logs lying ready for transport, and hundreds of trunks of splendid pines also lie rotting around. It is sad to see so much good timber wasted; the girth of the stumps of those destroyed when compared with some of the forest ing shows what mighty monarchs *operandi* apthey must have been. The *mo* the base, till pears to be burning the trees a few blows of they become a mere shell whery use the logs the axe soon lay them low. The o races for poare apparently put to to form ich the stones tato cultivation—a purpose for ll. The half-lying near would serve equally like so many barred, half-bleached stumps loo over the desmotionless ghostly sentries watchi ss to oppose. truction which they are pow the forest. From the temple peak at the far of the snowy we have our first uninterrupted vi ut clouds still range from Jumotree to Rotung Phagoo also nide the greater part from our of the same ridge is seen, and on the topmost po built is flat-roofsome enterprising zemindar h coal burners are ed, stone-walled hut. The ci seem as wild and busy in the valley below; the thren dressed in peculiar as their Europeon d knickerbockers, the dirty yellow chupkun o sash, cuff, and fastened with a girdle of with a thick round wearing a close skull ca; they look any thing border, all as dirty as pos the sleekness of their but civilised, and increa long black hair looks by wearing their large curl-like divided behind and fa I saw buffamasses on their sho well. Phagoo loes here; they seem s on each side has an elevation 5,100 e hill road to descend to about 2,000 of the snowy Mussoorie branches off ree bears due range is almost unbroke endoo passes East, and the Shatoul hallee raises nearly opposite, and night at the his rugged head. a good khanPhagoo Bungalow bath-rooms. samah, threeclea of the valley Starting early ggling to distowards Mah arious species sipate the c are withered of pine so many ships and ight, however, rising behind l started, but day was given the heavens, others which ing all up, and life. As was reaneous lighting all blaze of the have once been e.—*Correspondent*

SPAIN.

spondence with "Queen Vicr contains the nish Minister decision of e demands and Lord communithe latest at pains to seizure—beyond the nd therefore a matter for while Sir John so contrary to publith like a smuggler h her Majesty's Gothe relations of Spain. The corresmost amicably. Geneouncing the resolution to demnify interested persons and punish the guilty captors, hese proceedings "the British ay see, not only a just satisfaction y that may have been suffered by ag, but also another proof of the with which the Government of the pain proceeds in its relations, with eat Britain." Lord Stanley, after forknowledging General Calonge's concesrites to our Minister at Madrid:

Majesty's Government have received this commution with the greatest satisfaction. They could not g themselves to suppose that the Government of her atholic Majesty could uphold the proceedings of their ubordinate authorities in the case of the "Queen Victoria," and relying on the honourable feelings of the Spanish nation, they never abandoned the hope that a solution consistent with justice and the mutual regard which the two countries entertain for each other would be arrived at. The result has justified their anticipations, and you will make known to General Calonge, by delivering to his excellency a copy of this despatch, that the Government of the Queen our Sovereign is entirely satisfied with the solution which this affair has received, and that they earnestly hope that any other questions which may at any time arise between the two countries will be always treated in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill on both sides, in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill not be allowed to impair for a moment the good which the British Government is always in its relations with the Government —*Daily News, May 1.*

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, in Sind; Salary Rupees 160 per mensem, rising by an annual increment of Rupees 16 to 240.—Batta when in the Districts at the rate of 60 per cent. on Salary.

Replies will not be sent or Testimonials returned unless stamps are enclosed with the applications.

Address.—The Superintending Engineer in Sind, Kurrachee.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family. Apply to "V. R." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND.—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3	per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4	ditto.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above		Rs. 113d.	per Rupee.
"	3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
"	2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. "
"	1	do.	..... 1s. 11d. "
"	demand	do.	..... 1s. 10¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	1s. 10¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			1s. 10¼d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 "
3 do.	...	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to Bombay, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds after sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 92,59,260 (£925,926).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 46,29,630 (£462,970).
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 2,50,000 (£ 25,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE ROSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW, of Messrs. Prawkissen, Law & Co
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.			
3	do.	... ... at 1s. 11¼d.	"
2	do.	... ... at 1s. 11¼d.	"
1	do.	... ... at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10¾d.			"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credite to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering by Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight		.....	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
"	3	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
"	2	do.	..... 1s. 11d. do.
"	1	do.	..... 1s. 10¼d. do.
"	demand	.....	..... 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	1s. 10¾d. do.
On Paris	do.	...	1s. 10½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, £50 each.—Paid up Capital £295,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	..	..at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
3	do.	.. ..at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	do.	.. ..at 1s. 11d.	"
1	do.	.. ..at 1s. 10¼d.	"
On demand		.. ..at 1s. 10¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland		..at 1s. 10¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		..at 1s. 10¾d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal			
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.

Deposits may generally be called of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed "Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, *Limited*, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

3	do.	1/11¾ "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10½ "
On demand		1/10¾ "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 27th May 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)

13th May 1867.

TO BE LET from the 1st of June, a good Furnished BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part between Mungaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Water Pipes attached in the Bungalow, and good compound with Garden, suitable for 2 Families or 4 Bachelors, lately occupied by Messrs. Smart, Wallis and Morison, P. O. G. D., rent Rs. 60. Apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 37, Glass shop, Gunbawa Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HIMABHAI.

TO LET with immediate possession, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, situated in one of the best positions on Malabar Hill.

It is quite open to the Westerly breeze and has the advantage of Vehar Water. For rent and other particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession), some AIRY ROOMS, suitable for Offices on the Second Floor of 24, Rampart Row. Apply on the Premises, to the BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ..... "	12 0 qts
CHAMPAGNE..	Chateau Delisse	20
	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S EDWARDS, Agrani Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to 7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.

20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Ehrenauer Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien.....	"	15	"
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard.....		"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Carsetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1865.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts.....	at Rs.	42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.....	"	23	"
Do. Moselle .....Qts.....	"	42	"
Do. Sherry	"	22	"
Do. Claret No. 2.....	"	25	"
Do. Do. No. 3.....	"	23	"
Ronaldson's Do.	"	28	"
Do. Do.	"	32	"
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey.....	"	36	"

REMINGTON & Co.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—

SHERRY, Pellatt and Johnson's...	at Rs.	30	per doz.
Do. Morico Cos'...	"	20	"
PORT WINE, Hunt's	at	20	"

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs.		37	per Doz.
do.	do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs.		37	"
"	2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs.	20	"

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Congac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	Do.	18 0	"
Cognac	Do.	16 0	"

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne, Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. ..... " 33

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.
Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co., Merchants and forwarding Agents, Ahmedabad, have received from London fresh shipments of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

WINES & SPIRITS of different seals, varying from Rs. 22 to Rs. 34 per Dozen.

Also CHAMPAGNE, STILL HOCK, WHISKEY, GIN, &c., of the best quality.

Price Lists on application.

JEHANGIR PESTONJEE & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., in Guzerat.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.			
Do.	Do.		90
Do.	" a Crown		40
Do.	" Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		20
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....			21
Do.	do. Pints		40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co....			21
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown.....		36
Do. Fine "	Brand a Crown Pints.....		30
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			16
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.....			36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....			18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....			30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....			40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.....Qts.....			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....			29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Vino Fino.....			29
Do. Red Seal			37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			33
Claret Light Capsule.....			15
Do. do. Pints...			8
Do. Yellow Seal			23
Do. Red Do. Pints			17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts			32
Port Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....			34
Do. Brand a Crown.....			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts			26
Do. Pints.....			19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry			42
Maraschino			48

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined